owing to unfavorable weather for crops. Ashras—Pots firm.
Covers quiet. Our doi: Rice heavy. Stoan heavy. Land.
duil, and quotations basely maintaired.
Lessay Mossey Market.—Consols cloved on Friday at 91/26
Lessay Mossey Market.—Consols cloved on Friday at 91/26
for hold Money and decount. The hierogy market is slightly
fit for hold Money and decount. The hierogy market is slightly
fit for hold Money and decount. The weekly return of
the Bank of England shows a decrease in builton of \$2.72 200.
Baring Brothers report has Silver at 5.11; Bolliam nomical at
5/4: Englas nomical as
Assauran Stocks—Barin, gives no quotations. The Times
of Statulary morning gives the fathers.

**Consols of Statulary morning gives the fathers.
**Consols of Pair Assaurant Statulary Money Consols of Statulary morning gives the fathers.
**Consols of Statulary Morning Gives The Consols of Statulary morning gives the fathers.
**Consols of Statulary Morning Gives The Rallicad Hieron.
**Consols of S

this Sixes of 38, 470 dl. LATEST-By Telegraph to Queenstown.

Livencon, Saturday, Sp. na.—There is area excitement here to-day, caused by the advices from America, received by the steambling Persia, and all markets are mastified and excited.

Corress—The sales of Cetten to day reach 20 on those, including 10,000 to speculators and expecters, and there is a partial advance of id. Many operators have withdrawn their stocks from

ing 16,000 to 30 and operators have withdrawn these value of 3d. Many operators have withdrawn these values are steady.

The Provision moraci is steady.

Propored Many art—Spirits furperatine is firm, and all qualities have advanced; on a point to arrive, and 44 0 0 15 as seed spor, but not given. Rosin honyant and advanced; 7, is asked for common, but not paid.

for common, our not paid.

Loynen, Saturdry atterneon.—Consols close at 91/2011 for both money and associate.

American Securities are flat; the Pessia's advises were resisted too late to have an effect on the market. The latest questions are: liftness Certral Shares 44/27 dis.; Life, 1982.

Greenswrows, Sander, 5th.—The steamship Persia arrived at liverpool early his more dig.

The Europa has £45,000 in specie.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

CAUTION AGAINST POISONINGS.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Warlike Attitude Against Texas by Mexico.

THE LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Its Effect upon the Government.

THE REBEL ARMY AT HARPER'S FERRY.

THE STRENGTH OF THEIR POSITION. THE AFFAIR AT CAMP JACKSON.

Gen. Harney's Address to the People,

Gen. Butler to the People of Maryland.

Government Troops and the Rebels Drawing Together.

Gov. Andrew to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

THE REPORTED ATTEMPTS AT POISONING. Great caution is observed by the Colonels of all the regiments concerning the purchase of food of peddlers, &c., and such people will not be allowed near camp. The report from the 12th Regiment was maliciously circulated, and sent to several papers. There is no truth in it.

The regimental orders at all the camps prohibit venders of liquors, vegetables, or fruits from entering, unless they have a special permit from a colonel. This is well on many accounts, but principally that in this way they may effectually guard against any attempt on the part of Secessionists to poison the troops.

MILITARY MATTERS. The Eighth (Mass.) Regiment left early this morning for the Relay House. The First (New-

Jersey) Regiment to-day received a new style of arms. The Rhode Island Regiment sent one company to camp this evening, and the rest of with authority to accept volunteers, and that, in the regiment follows to morrow at 5 o'clock, THE SLAVEHOLDING INDIANS.

It seems that the anticipated trouble among

the slaveholding Indians is not so serious as was reported. The old men and chiefs see that power is with the Government, and know that safety lies alone in their adhesion to the Union. incited by men Texas and Arkansas, who make them believe the Abolitionists are determined to set loose all their slaves. The Government are sanguine of an early adjustment of these affairs.

BUOYS FOR THE POTOMAC.

The U. S. steamer Mount Vernon, with a load of buoys to replace those which have been removed from the Potomac, went down the river yesterday evening, and with other small vessels will endeavor to reinstate the security of the river navigation.

A FLAG FOR THE POST-OFFICE.

The clerks of the Post-Office Department are arranging for a flag-raising on that Department building. They have ordered a new and splendid American banner from New-York, which will be thirty feet long by twenty wide. The ceremony of raising it will take place on Saturday, when the Post-Office Guards, Capt. Scott, will be present. There will be vocal and instrumental music, and a brief speech from Postmaster-General Blair.

GOV. PRICE AND THE UNION.

Gov. Price of New-Jersey has written a letter South, in which he says he fears the Union is permanently dissolved. He sees no hope of readjustment, and only prays for a speedy peace. Last evening, three additional regiments were offered from New-Jersey, which would be ready in ten days. Mr. Cameron answered that it was too long to wait, and that all troops would be wanted here at once.

We look to-night for the arrival of three Pennsylvania regiments, and in command of Gen.

Cadwallader. MEXICANS MOVING ON TEXAS.

Government has intelligence that large bodies of Mexicans are garrisoning their frontier towns. There is now no doubt that the Lone Star State will soon have lively times in looking after our Government troops, various tribes of merciless Indians, and predatory bands of Mexican soldiers, and may, perhaps, wish she was safe home

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANA. Gov. Morton of Indiana has contracted at Cincinnati for eight brass 6-pounder and four brass 8-pounder howitzers for firing shot or shell, to be made and delivered in thirty days to the commander of the forces in Indiana.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS. The President to-day made the following appointments: Jos. A. Cody of Kansas, Agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte Agency; Calvin H. Carter, Postmaster at Waterbury, Conn. Mesers. A. E. Sanders and M. R. P. Garnett of Virginia-the former a \$1,400 per annum, and the latter a \$1,200 per annum Clerkship in the bave been removed. The following appointments | good spirits.

were made to-day in the Pension Bureau: Albert Brocks of Kentucky, a first-class \$1,200 per annum Clerkship; John H. Russell of Kentucky, a second-class \$1,400 per annum Clerkship; John Ingram of Ohio, to be a Messenger in Indian Bureau at \$840 per annum. Nathan Sargesut. who was the Oliver Oldschool of The Philadelphia North American in the days of our grandfathers, is to be made Commissioner of Customs.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S RECEPTION. Secretary Seward's reception to-night was like all such. He was in his usual happy mood, externully, and his guests were made welcome by the graceful courtesy of Mr. Seward, junior. HOT WEATHER.

The heat to-night is simply intolerable. Men and beasts suffer torments most unpalatable, and the water of the city is vile beyond belief.

TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS. Mr. Sanford, President of the American Telegraph Compacy, has, for a long time been devoting his time to a reorganization of the line, its offices and officers. Mr. Talcott, for a long time the efficient superintendent of the office, is to be appointed assistant superintendent of the line and his place here will be acceptably filled by Mr Surder of Philadelphia, whose courteous manners and thorough knowledge of the details of the business, render him the right man for the place. THE LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE.

It is not at all surprising that the President and members of the Cabinet should feel gratified at the confidence manifested in them by the people. Had Mr. Lincoln been an absolute monarch, whose command for the mustering of 100,000 men was issued, he could not have been more instantly and with alacrity obeyed than he has now been, when, as the chosen President, he requests his fellow countrymen to aid him in the meintenance of his position.

Mr. Chase, too, feels more than gratified, and, with tears of joy standing in his eyes, he spoke to a friend this morning of the noble way in which the monied men of the country had come to the su pport of the Government. And Mr. Cameron finds full as much on his hands as he can manage. He is literally overwhelmed with effers of service and applicants for posts of duty, so that his bed-chamber and his dining-room can no longer be called his own. Up early and late, they all find hard work before them, and that work is in no small degree lightened by the overwhelming testimonials of the esteem confidence, and regard of which they are the daily recipients.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Harper's Ferry, St. Louis and Baltimore are new the great centers of attraction, and their names may at all times be found upon the street and in the hotel gatherings. There is little doubt but that the Government will continue such aid at St. Louis as will effectually quiet any manifestation of disloyalty or revolt in that section. The Union men are numerous and will, if backed by anything like an adequate force, see to it that "the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave" for several decades yet to come.

GEN. BUTLER IN BALTIMORE. At Baltimore, as you have already learned, Gen. Butler has made his mark, doing the right thing at the right time. Maryland can take no back track now. She must go onward, joining bands with her more prudent and possibly more loyal sisters. Gov. Hicks is rampant with love for the Union and detestation of traitors. He has informed Secretary Cameron that his State will cheerfully respond to the request of the President, and will in a few days present her quota of defenders of the Urion. He does not mention the fact that ex-Senator Cooper had last week been commissioned to go to Maryland his work he had been eminently successful.

MARPER'S FERRY.

From Harper's Ferry the news is quite interesting. There is no room to doubt that troops are rapidly concentrating there, and that knowledge of Gen. Scott's intended assoult has reached and forewarned them. It is understood that the But the young men are anxious for fight. They Kentucky Rangers, an organization of Yolunwhich is highly spoken of, are to occupy the High Hills near the Pass, and that it will be their immediate duty to support the batteries, of whose exact position our Government has correct information. For some distance above and below the entire country is guarded and watched by scouting parties.

A battery of four cannon commands the railroad at The Point of Rocks twelve miles below. while the bridge across the Potomac is commanded by another battery, and upon slightest alarm, these scouting parties can communicate by a system of signals agreed upon with headquarters. Very few of the residents of the place remain there, but have gone off fearing an attack. It is the general impression here that an early movement in that direction is intended, but it does not seem probable that, with the raw, undrilled and unequipped men now here, at the Relay House, or at Chambersburg, Gen. Scott would attempt to dislodge an enemy so capitally situated, and so thoroughly defended as is the army at Harper's Ferry. Consequently, I do not credit any rumor of that sort. It may be done a week hence, but not sooner.

REBELS AT PETERSBURG-SCARCITY OF ARMS. A letter received here from Secessionists at Petersburg says there is quite a large force gathered there, but its members are mostly uncombed boys, poorly equipped and short of arms. Also that all through the Gulf States there is great scarcity of arms, of which they hope to have a supply from abroad ere long. In this connection, the rumor that vessels have arrived at New-Orleans with a large supply of arms may be of interest, though it may also be a mere canard. Also that Jeff. Davis stated to the writer of the letter that Mr. Lincoln was terribly frightened about nothing, and that he should not trouble Washington for a long time

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Our troops continue to arrive, the last instaliment being from Connecticut, by the steamer Cahawba, which has added 800 first-class Yankees to the number already here; they resemble the Rhode Island men in appearance and hight, though the uniform is different; they have brought a complete camp equipage and forty horses. They report a pleasant passage; all well, except a few sun-stricken ones, some of whom fainted on the way up from the landing. THE NEW-YORK SEVENTY-FIRST.

The members of the 71st New-York Regiment are seeing netual service at Anacostia Bridge, where they are constantly on guard, and also on the steamers which ply up and down the Potomac. This regiment entered for three months, but announce its determination to remain until Bureau of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, the war is ended. The taen are well and in THE POSITION OF THE SEVENTIL

Members of the 7th say if there is any fighting to be done, they will remain, but if there is no more work on hand than at present, they prefer to go home. The general health of their camp is good.

LIQUOR SHOPS.

It is the duty of Government to direct that all liquor shops should be closed, and that heavy fices should be imposed on any who, in these terrible changes of weather, sell such poisonous trash as is dealt out to the foolish drinkers.

DISPATCHES TO GOV. CURTIN. The Hon. David Taggert of Pennsylvania leaves

here this evening for Harrisburg, with dispatches to Gov. Curtin from the War Department of a highly important character. THE QUOTA OF TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED.

It is understood that the Secretary of War has issued positive orders to the acceral States in reference to the quota of troops to be mustered into service. Pennsylvania is restricted to ten regiments for three years, and thirteen regiments for three months, making a total of twenty-three regiments for three years, or the war. Preference will be given to those who have already culisted for three months, and it is the wish of the Department here that no call shall be made for mere than the number of regiments now designated, and that these should be filled, as far as practicable, by a fair selection from all points of

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS TO MARCH.

A gentleman just arrived from Western Pennsylvania, and who came through Carlisle, states that he infers from remarks made by the com-

THE MASSACHUSETTS FIFTH,

The Massachusetts 5th Regiment have just received marching orders, and will go to the Relay

House in the morning.

NAVAL CHANGES.

The squadrons of the United States in foreign countries have been called home, from the East India station, with the exception of a single ship, from the Brazil station entirely; from the coast of Africa, with the exception of one ship, the Saratoga; and from the Mediterranean sea entirely. The squadron on the Pacific coast will remain there, under the command of

Commodore Montgomery.

Commodore Engle is ordered to China, to command the American vessel to be left there. The officer new in command there is a Virginian, and it is reasonable to suppose that he indulges a fancy that he may be ready, in a certain contingency, to desert the flag of his country, and sail under that of the Secessionists. It is well to supersede such an officer in season.

Com. Channey has orders to take command of the Saratoga on the coast of Africa. He was the officer who tately commanded the ship which took the cap-tured slaves back to Africa. No doubt he is now ordered to that coast again with a view that he shall egotiate with the Monrovian Government for the eception and disposition of such negroes as may be captured by the Government forces in the procession of the war which the Robel States have declared, and are now waging against the Government of the United States. Our Government, having been forced into hostilities with the seceded and seceding Rebels will "and by the civilized world in " farrying

the war into Africa," which proce- will of course cause many sons of Africa to fall into the possession of the Government. The question in that case will be aw to dispose of them. If there are four milli-African slaves note in the " Confederate States," how many will there be by and by ! That is a question as difficult of solution as the question whether Gen Beauregard " still tires," or was absolutely put to sleep one day in Charleston harbor-the day that the deeply-distressed Wigfall pushed in a bout to Fort Somter, and called, in a distracted tone, upon Major Anderson if it was not time for him to stop firing his

dreadful guns! TWO VIRGINIA LOAFERS.

Two young Virginians, Taliaferro and Banks, each whom is simply a fly-up-the-creek character, have published a joint card in The Richmond Enquirer declaring themselves to have been in the employ of the Government, in the Interior Department, but not getting paid, after waiting to the end of the month, they uded to go to Virginia and tender their services to their native State, and so they started and got to Gordonsville, but had no funds to get further by railroad and resolved to walk to Richmond, but found friends who sent them on, &c.

One of them, Taliaferro, a consummate loafer and sponger, as many persons here have good reason to know, to their cost, managed to get an engagement to write in the Census Bureau some two days, and then variosed to Virginia.

The other, through his brother, A. D. Banks, the cessionist, who represented him as a true advocate of the Union and dead against Secession, received permission to do some copying in the Patent Office, at the customary terms for each hundred words. He was tried, examined, and condemned. He could not spell correctly the most common words, not even Inde pendence. He asked to be allowed a substitute and the request was granted, and, at the end of the outh, they both had carned \$30, but Banks claimed \$70, which he of course did at get. And so he and his friend, Taliaferro, put out. Maybe they may swindle somebody in Virginia so as to get a living by hook or by crook. If they do not they will be apt to die before long anyhow. I beg pardon for wasting so much ink and paper on such scamps.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjusted General's Office,
Washington, May 4, 1861.

The President of the United States having called for The President of the United States having called for a Volunteer Force to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of insurrection, and to con-sist of thirty-nine Regiments of Infantry and one Regi-ment of Cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of 34,566 officers and enlisted men, and a maximum ag-gregate of 42,634 officers and enlisted men, the follow-ing plan of organization has been adopted and is diing plan of organization has been adopted, and is di-rected to be printed for general information:

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION of the Volunteer Forces called into the service of the United States by the Presi-The volunteers called into service under the proc

The volunteers called into service ander the pro-lamation of the President of the United States dated the 3d day of May, 1861, will be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Army of the United States, and the proportion and organization of each arm will be as follows:

1. INFANTRY.

Thirty-nine Regiments of Volunteer Infantry

Thirty-nine Regiments of Volunteer Infantry will be raised. Each Regiment will consist of ten companies, and each company will be organized as follows:

Minimum—1 Captala, 1 First Limitetant, 1 Second Lieutenant, Minimum—1 Captala, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Musicians, 1 Wag Minimum.

1 Fire Sergeant, 4 Sergeante, 2 Corporate,
oner, 64 Privates—13 aggregate.
Mazimum—1 Capinin, 1 First Lieutemant, 1 Second Lieutemant, 1 First Sergeant, 4 Sergeants, 2 Corporate, 2 Musicians, 1 Wagoner, 32 Privates—101 aggregate.
The commissioned officers of the company will be appointed.

by the Governor of the State to Nobing it, stid the non-commission of the continues and it the company and the continues of the state o

os is prescribed above.

2. CAVALHY.

One regimest of Volunteer Growley will be raised, and will consist of four, five, or six squadrons. Each squadron will consist of two companies, and each company will be organized as follows:

Hows: Minimum-1 Captain, 1 1st Lieutenant, 1 2d Lieutenant, 1 1st treeset, 1 Company Q. M. Sergeant, 4 Sergeant, 8 Corporals, 2 Armissas—I Captain, I 1st Lieutenent, 1 2d Lieutenant, 1 1st
Sergeant, 1 Company Q. M. Sergeant, 4 Sergeanta, 8 torporals, 2
lugiers, 2 Terriers and Blacksonitis, 1 Saddler, i Wagner, 36
Privates—Agreegate, 70.
Maciones—I Captain, 1 1st Lieutenant, 1 2d Lieutenant, 1
let Sergeant, 1 Company Q. M. Sergeart, 4 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 2 Empleys, 2 Farriers and Blacksonitis, 1 Saddler, i Wagner, 73
Privates—Agreegate, 36.
Volunteer, Lavider may be mustered into the service by companie or adoubleous.
When two squadrons shall have been received, a Lieutenant-Colonel will be appointed to their command: and when two

panie or aquadrons.

When two squadrons shall have been received a Lieutenant-Colonel will be appointed to their command; and when two more squadrons shall have been received a Colonel and Major will be appointed, as the four squadrons will be organized into a Regiment. Two additional squadrons may be mustered into the Resiment without affecting the organization of its Regimental Field and Staff.

For the Regiment there will be—1 Colonel, I Lieutenant-Colonel, I Major, I Adjustant (a Lieutenant), I Regimental Quartermaster, I Ascistant Saugeon, I Sergaant Major, I Regimental Countermaster, I Ascistant Saugeon, I Sergaant Major, I Regimental Countermaster, Sergeant, I Regimental Countermaster, Sergeant, I Regimental Countermaster, Sergeant, I Regimental Countermaster, Sergeant, I inepital Sieward, 2 Principal Musicians, 10 Major, I Regimental Countermaster, Sergeant, I inepital Sieward, 2 Principal Musicians, 10 Major, I strand, And the minimum aggregates will be—If the Regiment consists of jour squadrons, 500, And the maximum aggregates will be—If the Regiment consists of jour squadrons, 201, if the Regiment consists of jour squadrons, 201, if the Regiment consists of jour squadrons are infantly officers of like rank, 3, GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

This force will be organized into three Divisions of from three to four Brigades.

Earth Brigades.

sylvania, and who came through Carmses, states that he infers from remarks made by the commander there that his entire force will march toward Maryland in a day or two. He also states that while at Harrisburg instructions were received by Gen. Neagley from Gen. Paterson reminding him that he had not yet made his requisition for his quota of anomunition, and that he must do so immediately.

THE NEW-YORK PIFTH.

The New-York Fifth have taken up their quarters in the Capitol.

CORRECTION.

THE TRIBUNG of to-day makes me responsible for a most ridiculous blunder. I telegraphed that the Emperor Napoleon was annoyed and disappionted at Mr. Fremont's nonnegative for the saliditional discrete of a brigade, and work of the salidition of the sum is court, and that he invited Mr. Fremont to dine with him, an honor which your types say was conferred by Mr. Blair, senior. A s Mr. Fremont was in Paris, and Mr. Biair remains at Silver Spring, the impracticability of such a proceeding will be apparent.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FIFTH.

place of his discharge to his home, and in addition thereto, the sum of \$100.

Any volunteer who may be received into the zervice of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or other wire disabled in the errvice, shall be entitled to the bonedits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service, and the legal helrs of such as disor may be taked in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of z los.

The Stands of the Regiments of Infantry and of the Regiment of Cavalry will be pads as follower one fourth of each will receive the pay and allowance of Seganats of Engineer soldiers, one fourth, those of Corporais of Engineer soldiers, and the remaining half, those of privates of Engineer soldiers of the first class.

ass. The Wagoners and Saddlers will receive the pay and allowances

The Wagoners and Saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of Corporate of Caretra.

The Regimental Commissary Sergeant will receive the pay and allowances of a Regimental Sergeant Major. The Company Quartern axter Sergeant, the pay and allowances of a Sergeant of Cavalry.

There will be allowed to each regiment one Chaplain, who will be appointed by the Regimental Commander on the vote of the Field Officers and Company Commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is to be made. The Chaplain we appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of Caplain of Cavalry.

3. PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

The addition of the Comman Officers of the Regiments to be

of Capitals of Cavarry.

3. Proportion From the Ranks.

Two-thirds of the Company Officers of the Regiments to be raised under this plan will be appointed at the commencement of the organization of each Regiment, and the remaining one-third, when the Regiment shall have be full compensated of men, will be appointed from the ranks, to be taken from among the Sergente on the recommendation of the Colonel of the Regiment, approved by the General commanding the Brigade.

After the completion of the organization of a Regiment of Cavalry or Intestry, one-tail of all the vacancies which may occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officers, by prescribin or otherwise, will be appointed as above, from the ranks

Corporate will be taken from the Privates; Sergents from Corporate.

The First Sergeant will be taken from the other Sergeants of

| RECAPITULATI Regiments of Infantry Regiment of Cavalry | Minimum. | Maximum. 40 794 1,168 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Brigade Staff | 34,434 50 12 | 41,962 60 12 |
| Aggregate L. THON | 54,566 (AS, Adjute | 42,24 |

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADDITANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

General Orders, So. [6.] WARNINGTON, May 4, 1961.

The President of the United States having directed

The Postmaster-General to-day annulled the

The President of the United States having directed an increase of the regular Army of the United States by the addition of eight regiments of Infactry, one regiment of Cavairy, and one regiment of Arthlery, making a minimum aggregate of 18,154 officers and enlisted men, to be augmented, at the discretion of the President, to be augmented, at the discretion of the President, to a maximum aggregate of 22,714 officers and enlisted men, the following Plan of Organization has been adopted, and is directed to be printed for general information PLAN OF ORGANIZATION for the increase of the force

of the Regular Army of the United States, as di-rected by the President.

Eight regiments of Infantry, in addition to those now in ser-ice, will be raised.

ice, will be raised.

Each regiment will comist of two or more battarions.

Each by tailon will comist of eight companies.

Each by tailon will comist of eight companies.

Each company will be organized as follows:

Missaum-1 Captain, 1 ist Lieutenant, 1 2d Lieutenant, 1 lettigeant, 4 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Musicians, 04 Privates—

vierate, 42.

-1 Captain, I lat Lieutenant, 1 2d Lieutenant, I lat Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Musicians, 52 Privatesegente. 100, ggregate. 100, Each battailon will be organized as follows:

master Sergeaut, I Commissary Sergeaut, I Hospital Steward— aggregate, 663.

Sharisman—650 company officers and enlisted men. I Major, I Sharisman—650 company officers and enlisted men. I Major, I Battalion Adjutant (a Lieutenant), I Bergant Major, I Quarter-master Sergeaut, I Commissary Sergeaut, I Hospital Steward— aggregate, Serfer will be organized, supposing three battalions to constitute a reciment, as follows:

oneitute a regiment, as follows:

Minimus—1, iso battainion officers and enlisted men, i Colonei
Lientenant Colonei, i Regimental Adjutant (a Lientenant),
iginestal Quartermester and Commissary to Lientenant),
iginestal Quartermester and Commissary to Lientenant),
imm Major, 2 Principal Musiciane, 24 Musicians for Band—ag

State 7 020.

Marken 8 - 2 42; battalion officers and enlisted men, 1 Colone
(Increases Colone) 1 Segimental Adjusted in Lieutenand). Marinum. 2.03 Ontained Licettenant), Licettenant), Licettenant Colonel, I Regimental Adjutant (a Licettenant), terimental Quartermaster and Commissary (a Licettenant), Frum Major, I Fruncipal Musicians, 24 Musicians for Band—a regate, 2,452.

2. CAVALRY.

2. CAVALRY.

One additional Regiment of Cavalry will also be raised, and will consist of three battallons. Each battallon will consist of two equations, and each squadron will consist of two companies, and of which will be organized as follows:

Minimum—I Captain, 1 let Lieutenart, 1 d Lieutenard, 1 let organit, 1 Company Quariermaser Sergeant, 4 Surjeanies, 2 Captain, 2 Municians, 2 Farriers, 1 Subdier, 1 Wagoner, 36 Privates are cards, 79. orporan, ? Musicians, ? Farriers, 1 Sainler, 1 vaguari, 3 Lites—age gate, 73.

Maximum—1 Captalo, 1 1st Lieutenant, 1 2d Lieutenant, 1 1st triguant, 1 Company Quariermaster Sergeant, 4 Sergeanta, 8 orporals, 2 Harriers, 1 Saidler, 1 Wagoner, 72 Priceporals, 2 Musicians, 2 Farriers, 1 Saidler, 1 Wagoner, 72 Pri-

ites—aggregate, 55.
Each instrainm will be organized as follows:
Managemen 116 Company Officers and enjacted men. I Major, Each testialism will be organized as follows:

Mineson—116 Company Others and emisted men. I Major, I Battalion Adjustant, I Battalion Clustermaster and Commissary is his utenatt), I Sergeant Major, I Quartermaster Sergeant, I Commissary Sergeant, I Hospital Steward, I Stables Sergeant, I Veterinary Sergeant—22. agregate.

Mattern—199 Company Others and emisted men, I Major, I Battalion Adjustant, I Sergeant major, I Quartermaster and commissary is Lieutemath, I Sergeant Major, I Quartermaster Sergeant, I Commissary Sergeant—254 agregates.

Lettricary Sergeant—254 agregates.

Ench Regiment will consist of two or more battalions, organized, when consisting of three battalions to a regiment, as follows:

Minisum - 975 Battalion Officers and cullisted men, 1 Colonel, Licutemant-Colonel, 1 Resiments | Administration of the colonel,

Lieutemant - Colonet, I Regiments Adjustan (Lieutemant), I Colonet, I Regiments Adjustan (Lieutemant), I Regiments Adjustan (Lieutemant), I Regiments Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary (Lieutenaut), 2 hief Bugers, 18 Musicians for Band-1, 198 aggorgate. 3. ARTHLERS. One additional Regiment of Arthery will be raised, and will most at 3 or 32 batteries, and each battery will be organized as

hows:
Minimum-1 Captain, 1 let Lieutenant, 1 2d Lieutenant, 1 let
regeant, 1 Company Quartermaster's Sergaant, 4 Sergeants, 2
orporate, 2 Municians, 2 Archivert, 1 Wagoner, 58 Privates—19

te.

onem—i Captaiu, I let Lieutenant, 2 2d Lieutenants. 1 lut.

i. Company Quartermaster's Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 13
is, 2 Musicians, 6 Artificers, 1 Wagoner, 122 Privates— 6 agg egate.
The Kegiment will be organized, supposing it to consist of 13 ateries, so follows: atteries, as foliova:
Missessm—560 Company Officers and enlisted men, 1 Colonel,
Missessm—560 Company Officers and enlisted men, 1 Colonel,
Louterant Colonel, 2 Missess, 1 Adjutant, 1 Regimental Quarermanter and Commissary is Lieutenant), 1 Sergoant Major, 1
Justicians, 1 Hospital, Steward, 24 Musicians for Band—667 ag-

Maximum—1,872 Company Officers and onlisted on in. 1 Col-onel, I Linedemant-Colonel, J. Segons, 1 Adjustant, 1 In simental Quartermaster and Commissary in Licentena, 1, I Sergona, Major, I Quartermaster Sergona, 1 Gormanbarry Sergona, 2 Principal Mudeinins, 1 Hospital Steward, 24 Musicians for Bend—128, 25

This force will be organized into two Divisions of two Brigades each. Each Division will have I Misler-General. 2 Ather-declare (a Carptin or Electronal). I Assistant Adjustant-General (a Major from the Adjustant-General Terms the regular Staff of the Army).

2 Brigade will have I introduceral to Captains. Commissary of Subsistance (from the regular Staff of the Army).

2 Brigade will have I introduceral to Captain from the Adjustant-General (a Captain from the Papartment). I Assistant Current (a Captain).

To provide for the foregoing tiere will be added to the Adjustant-General Tempartment I Limites set Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department I Missistant Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department I Missistant Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department I Missistant Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department I Missistant Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department I Missistant Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department I Missistant Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department I Missistant Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department I Missistant Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department I Missistant Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department I Missistant Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department I Missistant Colonel, 4 Captains, and to the Commissary Department Captains, and the theory will be published in the Regiments of Infantry, Artiflery, and Cavalry will be published in the Regiment Colonel Cavalry will be published in the Regiment Colonel Cavalry will be published in the Regiment Colonel Captains of Cavalry. The Battalion Sergeant Missistant Colonel Captains and the Regiments to which they belong.

The Saddler-Sergeant and Countries as the Sergeant Missistant Colonel Captains. 4. GENERAL ORDANIZATION.

Regiments to which they belong.

The Saddler-Sergeants, Veterinary-Sergeants, Company Quartermaster-Sergeants of Cavalry.

The Bathalion adoptants and Buttalion Quartermaster and Commissary will receive the pay and allowances of dergeants of Cavalry.

The Bathalion adoptants and Buttalion Quartermaster and Commissary will receive the emoluments now provided for Regimential Advants.

There will be added to the Quartermaster's Department as many supposes, with pay and allowances of Corporats of Cavalry, and as many master wagners—with the rank, pay, and allowances of Sergeants of Cavalry—at the extigencies of the service, in the judgment of the treathent, may require.

There will be allowed to each Regiment one Chaplain, who will be appointed by the Regimental Commander, on the vote of the Field Officers and Company Commanders on daty with the Regiment, at the time the appointment is to be made. The Chaplain as appointed must be a regularly ordisined minister of some Carlidian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of a Captain of Cavalry.

Two-thirds of the company officers of the Infantry and Cavalry Regiments will be appointed in the same manner as the officers of the rank in the existing Army: and the remaining one third, when a regiment shall have its full complement of emisted men, will be appointed from the ranks, to be taken from among the Sergeants, on the recommendation of the Colonel of the regiment, approved by the General commanding the Brigade.

After the com, stim of the capalaines of a Regiment of Cavalry, or Infantry, one half of all the vacancies which may occur fin the lowest grade of countwissioned officers, will be appointed by the Colonels of Regiments, on the neonination of the Captains, approved by the Majors commanding Sattalions.

Corporals.

The First Sergeant will be taken from the other Sergeants of

Corporate Value taken from the other Sergeants of the company by the Captain.

The First Sergeant will be taken from the other Sergeants of the company by the Captain.

The Battailon non-commissioned Staff will be appointed from the Sergeants of the Battailon by the Major commanding.

The Regimental non-commissioned Staff will be appointed from the Sergeants of the Regiment by the Colonel.

7. Recaptrulation.

Minimum. Maximum.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

The following is the number of Infantry Regiments o be received from each State for a total increase of 75 regiments of three years volunteers, under the recent determination of the Government: New-York 11; Pennsylvania, 10; Obio, 9; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 4; Massachusetts, 5; Missonri, 4; Kentucky, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Michigan, 3; Iowa, 2; New-Jersey, 3; Virginia, 2; Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, New-Hampehire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska, and District of Columbia, 1 regiment each. The other regiment, namely, of Cavalry, is not assigned. The General Government is doing what it can

through its Commissary and Quartermaster-Generals offices, to take proper care of the volunteers and contingents of States as they arrive. But it will always be prudent on the part of the States to have in Washington, or on the route, in advance of their troops, a member of the State General Staff, to provide for contingencies, and see that the troops are properly cared The regimental staff is, in the mean time, necessarily with the several regiments. This provision on the part of the States will add much to the comfort and good temper of their troops. Much annoyance would have been avoided had this matter been attended to, as above suggested, from the first. The Government to-day accepted the services of two

egiments for three months, and one for three years.

J. C. Vaughan has been appointed military storekeeper at Fort Leavenworth, and other changes of civil officers were made both at that post and Fort Riley this morning. The remaining part of the 8th Massachusetts Regi-

ment, Lieut -Col. Winks, and the Boston Rifle Company, Capt. Dodd, have proceeded to the Relay House in place of the 6th Regiment, which has gone to Balti-A society has been organized under the direction of

eries Dix, having for its object the relief of the volun-The President has appointed Joseph A. Cody, Agen for the Indians for the Upper Platte agency; James

Searle, Postmaster at Pittsburgh, Penn.; Calvin H.

for carry in the mails between St. Louis and Memphis. owing to the Ercible stoppage of the steamers, by which they were conveyed. This is the first case under the law of the last Congress, which authorized

nail discontinuations in case of illegal obstruction. Mrs. Frederick W. Seward and the Secretary of State were at home " to-night to a distinguished company, including the officers of the New-York 7th and 71st, the Massachusetts 5th, and Rhode Island, regiments, the members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and army officers. Among these were Lieutenant-General Scott

pensed.

PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. BUTLER. BALTINGRE, Tuesday, May 14, 1861. Gen. Butler this afternoon issued the following

Proclamation: DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS.

FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE, May 14, 1861.

A detachment of the forces of the Federal Govern ent under my command have occupied the City of Baltimore for the purpose, among other things, of enforcing respect and obedience to the laws, as well of the State-if requested thereto by the civil authorities as of the United States laws, which are being violated within its limits by some malignant and traiterous men, and in order to testify the acceptance by the Federal Government of the fact that the city and all the well ntentioned portion of its inhabitants are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and are to be so regarded and treated by all. To the end, therefore, that all isunderstanding of the purpose of the Government may be prevented, and to set at rest all unfounded, false, and seditions rumors; to relieve all apprehensions, if any are felt, by the well-disposed portion the community, and to make it thoroughly understood by all traitors, their aiders and abettors, that rebellions acts must cease: I hereby by the authority vested in me as commander of the department of Annapolis, of which Baltimore forms a part, do now command and make known that no loyal and well disposed citizen will be disturbed in his lawful occupation or business, that private property will not be interfered with by the men under my command, or allowed to be interfered with by others, except in so far as it may be used to afford aid and comfort to those in rebellion against the Government, whether here or elsewhere, all of which property, munitions of war and that fitted aid and support the rebellion will be sei and held subject to confiscation, and, therefor all manufacturers of arms and manitions of war hereby requested to report to me forthwith, so that the lawfulness of their occupation may be known and un-derstood, and all misconstruction of their doings be derstood, and all misconstruction of their doings be avoiced. No transportation from the city to the Rebels of articles fitted to aid and support troops in the field will be permitted, and the fact of such transportation, after the publication of this proclamation will be taken and received as proof of illegal intention on the part of the consignors, and will render the goods lished to seizure and confiscation.

The Government being ready to receive all such stores and supplies, arrangements will be made to contract for them immediately to the owners, and manufestoners of such articles of equipment and clothing.

facturers of such articles of equipment and clothing, and munitions of war and provisions, are desired to

keep themselves in communication with the Commissary-General, in order that their workshops may be employed for loyal purposes, and the artizans of the city resume and curry on their profitable occupations.

The Acting Assistant-Quariemmatersud Commissary of Subsistence of the United States here stationed, has been instructed to proceed and furnish, at fair p-Nes, 40,000 rations for the use of the army of the United States, and further supplies will be drawnfrom the city to the full extent of its canacity, if the patrious and loyal men choose so to furnish supplies.

All assemblages, except the ordinary police, of armed bodies of them, other than those regularly organized and commissioned by the State of Maryland, and acting under the orders of the Governor thereof, for drill and other purposes, are forbidden within the Department.

All officers of the militis of Maryland, having com-

All officers of the militis of Maryland, having command within the limits of the Department, are requested to report through their officers forthwish to the General in command, so that he may be able to know and distinguish the regularly commissioned and loyal troops of Maryland from a strated bodies who may claim to be such.

The ordinary operations of the Corporate Government of the City of Baltimore and of the civif authorities will not be interfered with, but on the contrary, will be aided by all the pawer of the command of the General, upon proper call being made, and all such authorities are coraislly invited to conjurate with the General in command to carry out the purposes setforth in the proclasmition, so that the City of Baltimore may be shown to the country to be what she is in fact, natriotic and loyal to the Union, the Constitution, and the lays. No flag, banner, ensign or device of the so-called

and the lavs.

No flag, banner, ensign or device of the so-called Confederate States or any of them will be permitted to be raised or shown in this department, and the existition of either of them by evil-disposed persons, will be deemed, and taken to be, evidence of a design to afford aid and controt to the enemies of the country. To make it the more apparent that the Government of the United States by far more relies upon the loyalty, patriotism and zeal of the good citizens of Rahimore and visinity than upon any exhibition of force calculated to intimidate them into that obedisance, to the laws which the Government doubts not will be paid from inherent respect and lovs of order, the commanding General has brought to the city with him, of the many thousand troops in the immediate neighborhood, which might be at once concentrated here, scarsely more than an ordinary guard, and until it fails him, he will continue to rely upon that loyalty and patriotism of the citizens of Maryland which have never yet been found wanting to the Government in time of need. The General in command desires to great and treat in this part of his Department all the citizens thereof as friends and brothers, having a common purpose, a common loyalty, and a common country. Any infractions of the laws by the troops under his command, or any disorderly, unsoldierlike condust, or any interference with private property, he desires to have immediately reported to him, and pleugest timeelf that if any soldier so far forgets himself as to break those laws that he has sworn to defend and enforce, he shall be most rigorously punished.

The General believes that if the suggestions and requests contained in this proclammation are faithfully carried out by the cooperation of all good and Union-loving citizens, and peace and quiet and certainty of future peace and quiet are thus restored, business will resume its accustomed channels, trade take the place of dillness and inactivity, efficient labor dispite idlenation.

Given at Baltimore the day and

nution.

Given at Baltimore the day and year herein first above wellten.

Brig-General Commanding Department of Annapolia.

E. G. Parkenn, Lieut-Col., And-de-Camp.

General Butler had a long interview, prior to issuing the foregoing proclamation, with the Mayor and sev-eral members of the City Council. It is said the con-

versation showed that the General was more intimately acquainted with affairs here than many supposed. During the afternoon General Butler made a formal demand on the city authorities for the delivery of a quantity of arms stored in the warehouse of John S. Gittings, corner of Gay and Second streets. Marshal Kane refused to deliver up the arms without

the officers produced an order from the Mayor. Finally, after some altercation, an order was produced, and the arms were brought out, making fifteen dray loads. About two-thirds of the firearms were carbines; the rest were flint-lock muskets. There was also a large quantity of pikes. A guard of Federal troops was placed over the arms,

and, escorted by a large number of police, they were taken to the fort. A crowd of turbulent men and boys followed, yelling and h oting, for a portion of the distance. Some were armed with pistols, and there was an evident desire to commit violence, but all such demonstrations were restrained by the police. There was also a large crowd of Union men follow

ing on each side of the road, who cheered repeatedly

for the troops and the Union, and at times grouned for the police. General Parter with his staff dined at the Gilmore Homes. There was much anxiety to see him, He re-

turned to the camp escorted by a company of Massachusetts troops. Federal Hill camp is being carefully put in order, vidently in expectation of a protracted occupation. Pipes have been put down by the Water Commissioners, and water will be introduced there by to-morrow

morning. There are rumors of troops being encamped at various points adjacent to the city, but there is nothing definite n regard to this.

THE CAMP JACKSON AFFAIR. GEN. HARNEY'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 14 1861. Gen. Harney publishes this morning an address to the people of Missouri, in which he calls attention to the Military bill, recently passed by the Legislature, which he regards as an indirect ordinance of secession, manifestly unconstitutional, and which ought not to be upheld by good citizens. He says whatever may be

Government, if necessary, will be exerted to maintain Missouri in the Union. Speaking of Camp Jackson, he says the names of Davis and Beauregard marked its main avenues; that a body of men organized in the interest of the Sucessionists had been received there, openly wearing the dress and badge distinguishing the army of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and leaving the people to draw an inference of the character and ultimate purpose of the encampment. He states, however, that there were

In conclusion he says: "Disclaiming all desire of intention to interfere with the prerogative of the Stare of Missouri or with the functions of its Executive, yet I regard it as my plain path of duty to express to the people, in respectful but decided language, that within the field and scope of my command the supreme law of the land must and shall be maintained, and no subterfuge whatever, in the form of legislative acts or otherwise, can be permitted to harrass or oppress the good, lawabiding people of Missouri. I shall exert my authority to protect their persons and property from violation of every kind, and shall deem it my duty to suppress all unhawful combinations of men, whether formed under a military organization or otherwise."

THE FIRST BRIGADE OF MISSOURI SWORN IN.
THE ARMS SEIZED AT CAMP PACKSON. Sr. Louis, Tuesday, May 24, 1861.

The first four regiments of the United States Volum teers, under command of Cols, Blair, Bernstein, Sigel, Schultner, have been formed into a brigade, under the style of the First Brigade of Missouri Volunteers, and Capt. Lyon has been elected Brigadier-General, commanding. Gen. Lyon accepted this position and retains command of these regiments by the authority of the President.

Emmet McDonald, Captain of the Mounted Riffee belonging to the South-West Expedition, baving re-fused to swear allegiance to the United States or accept his release on parole, is still confined at the Amenal as a prisoner of war. Judge Treat of the United States Circuit Court was petitioned yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus, and his decision is anxiously looked for, as it will involve the constitutional question which has

See Eighth Page.

together with other guests, and a fair proportion of the termination of the present condition of things in respect to the Cotton States, Missouri must share the The rooms were beautifully decorated with flags; estiny of the Union. All her materiel interests point the American was profesely festooned. A full band of to this result; and so important is this regarded to the music was present. The festivities were prolonged till great interests of the country, that he ventures the midnight, and the hospitalities were generously disopinion that the whole power of the United States

> many good and loyal men in the camp, who were he no measure responsible for its treasonable character.